3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

thousands of square miles in America, and that a single Baku oil fountain has actually yielded as much in one day as 25,000 wells in America. The American system has been adopted at Grozni and Maikop. Manila ropes have been very generally replaced by wire ropes. Pumps cannot be used at Baku to raise the oil, and it is therefore baled by steam or electric power; air-lifts have recently been found successful. In default of fresh water, steam at Baku has to be obtained from sea-water, which causes rapid destruction of the boilers.

Oil is conveyed to the Black Town (Baku) refineries in pipe lines, of which in 1906 there were 39 in private ownership besides the State pipe lines. Large firms had their own pumping stations in addition to those provided for general use. Fountain oil was pumped direct to the stations and measured there. Some of the Bibi-Ebyat oil goes by barge.

From Baku the oil has four means of transit: by rail to Batum or Poti; by pipe line (kerosene) to Batum; by rail to Petrovsk; and by tank-steamer to Astrakhan and thence up the Volga. The last route, by which the Volga factories are supplied, is only open from April to October.

Electric power was steadily replacing steam power on the oil-fields in 1914. The Spies Petroleum Co. at Grozni run their works almost wholly by it. There are generating stations at Sabunchi, belonging to Nobel Brothers; at Zabrat, belonging to the Société de la Caspienne et de la Mer Noire; at White Town (1,200 horse-power); and at Baieloff (4,500 horse-power). At Sabunchi and Zabrat the Surachani gas is used to generate electricity.

(6) Manufactures

Ciscaucasia and Transcaucasia have each their own characteristic industries, which, in the former case, are those proper to a region predominantly agricultural, and in the latter are dependent on the output of the oil-fields.

22,000,000 gallons in 1914. Were French methods of manufacture employed more extensively, the industry might be greatly developed. There is an Italian firm at Kislovodsk in Terek which makes Riesling and other wines under modern conditions.

Distilling is in part an independent industry and in part a means of utilizing the inferior wines. In 1913 there were 15 distilleries—8 in Kuban, 4 in Terek, 2 in Stavropol, and 1 in Kutais—and the output of alcohol in that year was 8,193,000 gallons, of which more than two-thirds were distilled in Kuban.

Other industries of the country may be very briefly enumerated. A *tea* factory has recently been opened at Chavka, and has an annual output of about 55 tons, and other factories are (or were) being built with Government aid at Baku and Ozurgeti. A *beet-sugar* factory, started in 1913 at Gulevichi, was brought to a standstill for want of beetroot in 1914. There are three *saw-mills* at Tiflis; the Italian firm of Sbrajavacca has saw-mills at Socilava and Poti, which turn out 300 cubic metres daily, and Ananov Brothers have small saw-mills in Kutais, driven by electric power. A factory for making *bamboo furniture* was opened at Chavka in 1907. There are nine *brick* and *tile* factories at Baku and four tile factories at Tiflis, while *pottery* works have been opened at Ksauka, Tiflis, by an Italian firm, which also makes tiles. *Soap* is made at Tiflis, and *sulphuric acid* at Baku.

(7) Power

In 1914 there were ten chief power-stations: near Beli Ugol on the Podkumka river (1,000 horse-power); near Sukhum on the Besletk river (owned by the Sukhum Electric Co.); near Gagri on the Jockvar river (working the climatic station); at Batum (water-driven), supplying Batum with electricity; at Kutais, supplying power for Ananov Brothers' saw-mills; at Sanain (700 horse-power), belonging to the Caucasus Metallurgical Co.; at Katar copper mines (Sangesur

3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

district); at Dzansul copper mines (1,000 horse-power); and two at Erivan.

Smaller electric plants are to be found at New Athos Monastery (at Goro); at Borzhom, on the Grand Ducal estates; and at Akhalkalaki, in private hands.

The electric power-stations on the Baku oil-fields have already been mentioned (see p. 73).

The water-power offered by the rapid streams of the Caucasus has hitherto been almost entirely neglected, but in 1914 an important scheme was set on foot for the erection of two large power-stations, one on the Terek at Kazbek on the Georgian Military Road, and the other at Elenoffka, in Erivan, utilizing the waters of Lake Gokcha. The concession for the erection of turbines and generators for supplying power to all the industrial centres of Caucasia as well as for the lighting of cities was granted to a British company, and preliminary work had been carried out by August 1914.

A scheme was also under discussion in 1913 and 1914 for utilizing the refuse-laden overflow of the River Kvirili for generating electric power to be used in ferro-manganese furnaces.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic

(a) *Towns, Markets, and Fairs*

Baku, besides being the refining centre for the oil produced in the neighbouring fields, is also a distributing centre for the imports of Central Persia and Transcaspia. The volume of trade which passed through Baku to and from Persia and Russian Central Asia in 1912 amounted to over 5,000,000 tons, and was steadily increasing in 1914 at the expense of that of the trans-Armenian and trans-Mesopotamian routes. The population of Baku and the adjacent oil-fields in 1914 amounted to nearly 380,000. In 1909 the municipality raised a loan of £2,842,000 (of which £1,300,000 was

*133 come almost exclusively from the southern slopes of the Great Caucasus. The majority of these numerous but short tributaries meet the Alazani at a right angle. The upper part of the Alazani is the country of Kakhet'ia, famous for its excellent wines, such as Napareuli, T'elavi, and Tsinandali. The Alazani streams in a southeasterly direction through a valley situated between the flat elevation of the Shirak steppe and the foothills of the Great Caucasus until it receives the Aghry-Chai (or Agiri-Chai), encountering it from exactly the opposite direction, since in this part of the valley there is a slight acclivity towards the southeast. Thus the Alazani turns in a southward direction through a subsidence in the flat range of the Shirak steppe, so that it unites with the Iori and the main river.

At the point of the Alazani-Iori-Kura confluent, the river is not more than 200 m. above the level of the Caspian Sea, at a straight distance of 300 km. from the estuary; thus, the river on this insignificant declivity has a tendency to form many curves and swamps and to change its course. Below the Alazani-Kura confluent near the town of Mingechaur the river has been dammed up into the Mingechaur water reservoir, which is to serve as a hydroelectric station and was put into operation in 1954. It may also be used for irrigation, as well as river regulation purposes.

[312]

[317]

7:Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 Caucasia
RH1

377 2 Chakharch'ian, Iosif Nazarovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for production of special asynchronic electric motors.

Laur. Stalin.prem. 1950
p. 41

536 1 Chakhava, Medea Vasil'evan
Stalin prize 3. class for acting in Vasadze's Potoplennye kamni

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 78

331 1 (?) Chankotadze, Vakhtang Lavrent'evich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950
Construction [illegible]ineer; director of trust Khramgesstroi.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

665 2 Charchian, Z. V.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 (2?) Charents
-1937. Armenian poet killed by Bolsheviks. See Kocharian for more information.

814 1
646 Dzhavakhishvili, Ivan Aleksandrovich, 1876-1940
Georgian historian. Wrote on Armenian-Georgian philology in his dissertation. Was among organizers Georgian university. Deputy to VS SSSR. Wrote also: Osnovnye voprosy istorii gruzinsk. iazyka.

BE II 14:198

645 1 Dzhibladze, G. N.
Minister of education Gruz. SSR, 1954

Zar. Vost. 2/18/54

377 1 Dzhigaur, Georgii Mikhailovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 chief specialist of hydrotechnical research of Tiflis Gidroenergoproekt.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

646 1 Dzhokhadze, Mariia Nikolaevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

643 1 Dzhugashvili [4]
see Stalin, Iosif Vissarionovich

[4] [Cf. cat. 116, pp. 804-805 -- Analyst]

3773 (?) Ebralidze, Mirian Silovanovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for collaborating in the building of hydroelectrical plant.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950

6653 Efendiev, A. O.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

3 Efendiev, G. Sh.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

3 Efendiev, Kh. S
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

5381 Eristavi-Khoshtariia, Anastasii 1868-1951. Belonged to realist school; wrote long novels in which he portrayed the decadence of aristocracy, and the coming up of the bourgeoisie. Best novel: Na skol'zkom puti (in the original: Molipul gzaze, 1897). Also Vokrug tserkvi, against imperialist aim of orthodox church.

BE I 64:595

532 2 Isabekian, E. A.
20th century painter; most famous statue is Abovian Khachatur.

BE II 1:20

646 4 Isaev, Magomed Isaevich
Dag. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. soz. 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

536 5 Isaeva, Asai
20. c. Chechen actress

BE 1 61:535

377 2 Isagulian, Amasii Vasakovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1954. Chief constructor of Erevanskii mashinostroi, zavod. Prize for collaborating on a three-phase synchronic generator.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 43.

646 2 Ishkhanian, Ashkhen Tigranovna
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954

Kom. Er. 3/19/54

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia

RH1

611 1 Osin, Nikolai Lavrent'evich
Adzhar. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

• 377 2 Ovanesian, Levon Tigranovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for new type of three-phase synchronic generator.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 43

538 2 Ovanisiian, Mikael
see
Nar-Dos (pseud.) 1/1

692 2 Ovsepian, Melik R.M.
Member of the criminal collegium of the Armenian Supreme Court

Curr. Digest 1956.

538 5 Pachev, Bekmurza, 1854-1936.
Kabardian poet, born in Nartan.
Wrote: Pesnia o Lenine, Pesn' ob Alikhane Kashirgove, Kabarda, Stalin, etc.

BE II 32:251

1/1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 776 -- Analyst]

377
2 Safrazbekian, Gurgen Sadatovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950, for telemechanization of Mosenergosistem.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 41

646
4 Safronov, Arsenii Mikhailovich
Sev. Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

536
1 Sagaradze, Georgii Illarionovich
People's artist of Georgia. Stalin prize 3. class, 1950, for role in drama Potoplennye kamni.

Laur. Stalin. Prem. 1950
p. 78

665
3 Samedov, K. A.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646
8123 Samedov, Vitalii Iunusovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954). Born 1919- Went to party schools; holds doctorate in philosophy; 1950-director of Institut istorii i filosofii Akad. nauk

315 382 of Caucasian oil production, the oilfields around Maykop, are richer than those of Makhachkala, though they have not yet fully recovered from the German destruction. The main center of these fields is Maykop. The Maykop product is refined in Maykop, or sent by pipes to the Krasnodar, Tuapse, or Trudovaya refineries. The fifth oilfield is the Shirako oilfield (in eastern Georgia), whose exploitation began only recently. The Shiraki product is processed in the Mirzaani cracking plants. The oil of the Caucasian fields is sometimes used as fuel for thermo-electric plants.

315 Natural gas centers: Though gas occurs around the oilfields at various places, large-scale industrial exploitation is confined to the methane gas wells of Dagestanskie Ognie where it is used for fuel in the glassworks.

316 Coal mines: This very important fuel, if one disregards the mines located in the northern Rostov Oblast, is scarce in the Caucasus. Only Georgia has really important coal mines, of which the Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli mines produce coking coal, whereas the Akhaltsikhe mines produce brown coal. In the North Caucasus, the Rostov coal mines are a continuation of the Donets Basin coal-producing area; they contribute 10% of its output and contain roughly 20% of the Donets Basin reserves. Caucasian coal is very often used as fuel for thermo-electric plants, the most important of which is the Artemovskiy Plant (90,000kw).

377 Water resources and hydro-electric plants: The Caucasus is extremely rich in water resources. Half of the water resources of

377 European Russia are in the Caucasus. Of these water resources a large part is already being exploited. In Azerbaijan: Mingechaur and Terter; in Armenia: Yerevan, Kanaker, Gyumush, Sevan; in Georgia: Zemo-Avchala, Khram, Adzharis-Tskhali, and Rioni are the most important hydro-electric plants. The hydro-electric plants along the Zanga River form the basis of Armenian industry. The industry of Tbilisi is based upon the power coming from Zemo-Avchala whereas the Rion station supplies power for the Chiatura mines, for the ferro-manganese works of Zestafoni, and for industry in and around Kutaisi. The water resources of the North Caucasus are less exploited, although even there one finds great hydro-electric plants. The Baksan station (in the Kabardian ASSR) furnishes power to the health resorts around Pyatigorsk, the Ardon, Gizel'don, and Dzaudzhikau stations are the basis of North Ossetian industry. Gergebil', in Dagestan, is also one of the important stations (65,000 kw).

316 Iron mines: The Caucasus is poor in iron ore and the only important iron mine is at Dashkesan (Azerbaijan).

Manganese mines: This ore, very important in steel production, is mined at Chiatura, the second largest manganese mine in the world.

327 Centers of ferrous metallurgy: The two most important metallurgical centers are Rustavi, and Zestafoni (both in Georgia). The Rustavi steel mills, based on Tkvarcheli coal and Dashkesan iron, have a complete pig-iron, ingot, and rolled steel cycle. There are important

377

b.6 Thermo-Electric Plants

377

b. 7 Hydro-Electric Plants